THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. ----PERSEVERE---- TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

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LAST ANNUAL MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR PACKER.

To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:—In submitting to the General Assembly my last annual communication, it is the source of unfeigned gratification to be able to announce to the people, and to their representatives, that notwithstanding the present unfavorable crisis in the monetary affairs of this country, and the general prostration of business and credit, the financial condition of Pennsylvania is highly satisfactory.

The receipts at the State Treasury, from all sources, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of November, 1860, were $3,479,257 31, to which add the available balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of December, 1859, $839,-323 09, and the whole sum available for the year will be found to be $4,-318,580 40. The expenditures, for all purposes, for the same period, were $3,637,147 32. Leaving an available balance in the Treasury, on the 1st day of December, 1860, of $681,433 08. The following items are embraced in the expenditures for the fiscal year, viz:

Loans redeemed,	$664,857 65
Relief notes cancelled,	1,811 00
Interest certificates,	2,439 52
Domestic creditors' certificates,	5 40
Damages on the public works, and old claims,	22,644 32
Making, of the public debt actually paid during the year, the sum of	691,757 89

The funded and unfunded debt of the Commonwealth on the first day of December, 1859, was as follows:

FUNDED DEBT.

6 per cent loans,	$ 400,630 00
5 do do	37,625,153 37
4½ do do	388,200 00
4 do do	100,000 00
Total funded debt,	38,513,983 37

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Relief notes in circulation,	$101,213 00
Interest certificates outstanding,	18,513 82
Do unclaimed,	4,448 38
Domestic creditors,	802 50
Total unfunded debt,	124,977 70

Making the entire debt of the Commonwealth, at the period named, $38,-638,061 07.

The funded debt of the State, at the close of the last fiscal year, December 1, 1869, stood as follows:

FUNDED DEBT.

6 per cent loans,	$400,630 00
5 do do	36,967,295 72
4½ do do	581,200 00
3 do do	100,000 00
Total funded debt,	37,849,125 72

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Relief notes in circulation,	$99,402 00
Interest certificates outstanding,	16,074 30
Do unclaimed,	4,448 38
Domestic creditors certificates,	797 10
Total unfunded debt,	120,721 78

Making the entire debt of Pennsylvania, on the first day of Dec. last, $37,969,847 50.

To pay the principal and interest of this debt, besides the ordinary sources of revenue, the Commonwealth holds the following mortgage bonds, derived from the sale of her public improvements, viz:

Bonds of Pennsylvania Railroad Company,	$7,200,000 00
Bonds of Sunbury and Erie R. R. Co.	3,500,000 00
Bonds of Wyoming Canal Co.,	281,000 00
Total,	10,981,000 00
At the close of the fiscal year, on the first day of December, 1857, the public debt of this Commonwealth, funded and unfunded, was,	$39,881,738 22
It is now, at the close of the fiscal year, 1860,	37,969,847 50
Having been reduced, during the last 3 years,	1,911,890 72
The available balance in the Treasury on the first day of December, 1857, was,	$528,106 47
On the first day of December, 1860, it was,	681,433 08
Exceeding the former balance in the sum of,	153,326 61
Add to this the sum paid at the Treasury during the past 3 years, for debts and claims against the Commonwealth arising out of the construction and maintenance of the public Improvements, and which was substantially a part of the unfunded debt of the Commonwealth, amounting to,	171,664 82
And we have the sum of,	324,991.42

By adding this sum to the amount paid on the public debt from December 1, 1857, to Dec. 1, 1860, to wit: $1,911,890 72, it will be found that during the past three years the State has not only met all her ordinary liabilities, including the expenses of government, and the interest on her public debt, but has diminished her actual indebtedness the sum of $2,236,882 15.

When it is remembered that for the last three years the tax on real and personal estate has been but two and a half mills on the dollar, while from 1844 to 1857 it was three mills—that for the past two years and six months the State has received no part of the tax on tonnage due from the Pennsylvania railroad company—and that since July, 1859, the interest on the bonds held by the State against the Sunbury and Erie Railroad company has remained due and unpaid, it is certainly cause for hearty congratulation, that, without aid from these important sources of revenue, so great a reduction of the public debt has been accomplished in comparatively so short a period. The funded debt of the State is now less than it has been since 1842, and the unfunded and floating debt, which at that time amounted to upwards of two millions of dollars, has been almost entirely redeemed. It is now reduced to $120,721 78—and of this sum over ninety-nine thousand dollars consists of relief notes, most of which are undoubtedly either lost or destroyed, and will, therefore, never be presented for payment. The claims against the State, accruing from the construction and maintenance of her canals and railroads, are now reduced to a mere nominal sum; and, in the future, after providing for the ordinary expenses of government, her revenues and her energies may be exclusively applied to payment of the interest, and the discharge of the principal of her public debt.

The people of this Commonwealth have hitherto met with promptness, the demands upon them, from time to time, for the ways and means of replenishing the public treasury; and now, that they see that the onerous debt with which they have been so long burdened, is each year certainly and rapidly disappearing—that the amount required to meet the interest is annually being diminished—that consequently a still greater sum can each year be devoted to the reduction of the principal of the debt, without resorting to additional sources of revenue—and that with a proper husbanding of the resources of the State, the day is not far distant when direct taxation in Pennsylvania will cease altogether—the payment of such taxes as may for the time be required to meet the public necessities, will continue to be met with cheerfulness and alacrity. But they will unquestionably hold those to whose care they have entrusted the financial interests of the State, to a rigid accountability. That there should, at this particular juncture, when the business and monetary affairs of the country are so greatly depressed, be the strictest economy in public expenditures, is so manifest, that it can scarcely be necessary to call attention to so plain a duty. It is equally clear that any legislation which would tend greatly to lessen the revenues of the Commonwealth, would, at this time, be peculiarly unwise and inexpedient. The exigencies of the future no man can foretell—the prospect before us is beclouded with doubt and uncertainty—it is, therefore, no more than the part of wisdom to guard, with unceasing vigilance, all our present sources of revenue, and to thus be prepared for every possible emergency.

The Sunbury and Erie railroad company having failed to negotiate its mortgage bonds in their present condition, the expectations confidently entertained of an early completion of that most important improvement, have not been realized. The work during the past year, however, although greatly retarded, has been continually progressing; upwards of one million of dollars having been expended on the like from November, 1859, to November, 1860. The whole length of the road, from the borough of Sunbury to the harbor on the lake, at the city of Erie, is 288 miles; of which 148 miles are now finished and in operation, and 115 miles of the remaining portion of the line are graded; leaving but 25 miles yet to grade. Pennsylvania is largely interested in the early completion and success of this great thoroughfare, not only because she is the creditor of the company to the amount of three and a half millions of dollars, but for the additional, and more cogent reason, that the improvement, when completed, will open one of the most important channels of trade between the city of Philadelphia and the great lakes of the west, at the best harbor on Lake Erie, entirely within the limits of our own State, which has ever been contemplated. It will, moreover, develope the resources of a large portion of North-western Pennsylvania, abounding with the richest minerals, and a lumber region of unsurpassed excellence, which the munificent hand of the State has hitherto totally neglected. By disposing of her branch canals to that company, in exchange for its mortgage bonds, the State has already largely aided in the construction of this great work; and it may be necessary, to insure its completion, that further legislation should be had in order to render the means of the company available. It is evident that a liberal policy, on the part of the government, will promote alike the interests of the Commonwealth and the railroad company; nevertheless, great care should be taken to protect, as far as possible, the debt now due from the company to the State. If all propositions which may be made for a change in the securities now held by the Commonwealth, be carefully considered by the Legislature, and no more yielded than sound economy demands, with proper provision for the due application of whatever means may be realized, it is believed that sufficient relief can be granted to the company, to enable it promptly to finish the road, while the security remaining will be fully adequate to insure the ultimate payment of the principal and interest of the bonds of the railroad company now held by the Commonwealth.

I commend this subject to the Legislature, as one entitled to its most careful consideration, as well on account of its vast importance to that portion of the State through which the railroad passes—to the cities of Philadelphia and Erie—and to the railroad company—as to the Commonwealth herself. Premising that whatever policy it may be thought expedient to pursue, should be adopted solely with reference to the protection and furtherance of the public interests.

The attention of the Legislature is again invited to the subject of general education. At the present juncture it presents peculiar claims. The experience of a quarter of a century has satisfied the proverbially cautious people of Pennsylvania, of the adaptedness of the common school system to their wants and condition. No less has the severe ordeal of the past three years shown its capability to endure those sudden reverses which occasionally prostrate the other interests of the community. Involving greater expenditure than the rest of the departments of government, and that, too, mainly drawn from direct taxation, it is a proud fact, that, while most of the enterprises of society have been seriously embarrassed, and some of them suspended, by the pecuniary crisis of 1857, our educational system has not been retarded in any appreciable degree. On the contrary, its operations have been maintained, to an extent which plainly indicates that our citizens fully appreciate its value. Contrasting its main results during the past year, with those of 1857, we find that the whole number of pupils now in the schools, is 647,414, being an increase of 44,422; these were taught in 11,577 schools, 621 more than in 1857, during an average term of five months and five and one-half days, at a cost of fifty-six cents per pupil, per month, by 14,065 teachers, being 529 more than in 1857. The entire expenditure of the system, for the past year, including that of the School Department, is $2,638,550 80. These figures afford some idea of the magnitude of the operations of the system; but neither words nor figures can adequately express the importance of its influence upon the present, or its relations to the future.

In contemplating the details of a plan for the due training of the youth of a community, its large proportions and imposing array of statistics do not display the points of its greatest importance. Pupils may be enrolled by hundreds of thousands; school-houses of the best structure and most complete arrangements may be dotted at convenient distances over the whole face of the land; the most perfect order of studies may be adopted, and the best possible selection of books made; but what are all these, without the learned and skillful, the faithful, moral and devoted teacher? Without this animating spirit, all is barren and unfruitful. In this vital department, I am happy to announce that the improvement of the common school teachers of the State shows more solid advancement, within the past three years, than any other branch of the system. This, therefore, being the point whence all real progress in learning and culture must originate, is also the one to which the fostering attention and care of the public authorities should be mainly directed.

Our peculiar mode of training teachers under the normal act of 1857, has now stood the test of practical experience, and, against the most adverse circumstances has produced results decisive of its success. Already it has placed one institution in full operation in the south eastern part of the State, equal in standing and extent to any in the Union. Another, with all the requirements of the law, has just applied for State recognition in the extreme north-west. I commend these noble, and peculiarly Pennsylvania, schools, to your favor. Aid to them will be the best investment that can be made for the rising generation. Good instruction for our children, is the strongest earthly guarantee, that, whatever else we bequeath them, their inheritance will be a blessing and not a curse; and, if nothing more is left, in the well cultivated minds, the willing hands, and the trust in God, of freemen, they will have all that is essential.

Nearly eleven thousand of our fellow citizens are now devoting their efforts to the improvement of the common school, as directors. Than this there is no more meritorious body of men. An increase of the annual State appropriation would not only be a material relief to the districts, at this time, but would, to some extent, disembarrass directors in their local operations.

It is not, however, the common school system, vast and honorable to the State, as it is, that claims your entire attention, in reference to education. Pennsylvania also boasts her collegiate, academical, scientific, professional, and philanthropic institutions, and numerous private schools of every grade. In this respect, she is second to no member of the confederacy; but, from mere want of attention to the proper statistics, she has thus far been ranked far below her just standard. The present is not the proper time to renew grants to institutions of these classes which heretofore received State aid. If it were, the public authorities do not possess the requisite data for a safe and just extension of liberality. The period will arrive when all public educational agencies must be included in one great system for the elevation of mind and morals; and when the State will, no doubt, patronize every proper effort in the good work.

For the details of the system, during the last school year, the attention of the Legislature is respectfully referred to the annual report of the Common School Department, herewith submitted. I again call the attention of the General Assembly to the Farmer's High School of Pennsylvania, as an institution which proposes to accomplish an object which has never been attained in this country—the supply of a want which has ever been felt by the agricultural community: the education of their sons, at once, to scientific knowledge, habitual industry, and practical skill, to fit them for the associations of rural life, and the occupation chosen for them by their fathers. The gains of the farmer, however certain, are small.—The education of his sons, should, therefore, be measured by the nature of his business. There seems to be no practical mode of cheapening education, but by combining an amount of expenditure, within the ability of a farmer, with the daily labor of the student, so as to make the institution so nearly self-sustaining as to bring it within the reach of that class who constitute so important a branch of the industry of our people. The original design of this school embraced the accomodation of four hundred students, a number essential to the economical working of the system; and, although the applications for admission are numberless, the utmost efforts of the trustees have not enabled them to complete more than one-third of the building, or to accomodate more than a corresponding number of students.—Many individuals throughout the State, convinced of the merit of an institution which promises so much good, have contributed liberally to what has already been done; and the board of trustees have labored with a zeal which cannot fail to commend itself to the kind feeling of all our citizens. Scientific education has advanced the interests of every avocation of life—agriculture far less than any other—and for the manifest reason that it has not reached it to the same extent, and never will reach it, unless the body be educated to the plow, as well as the mind to the philosophical principles which the plow's work developes.

I have always looked upon the Farmer's High School with peculiar favor, as well because of my own convictions of its promised usefulness, as the favor which has hitherto been shown to it by the Representatives of the people. Its charter requires an annual exhibition of its receipts, expenditures, and operations generally, and these will doubtless be laid before you.

By the act passed by the last Legislature, establishing a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and securing the public against loss from insolvent banks, radical changes were made in the banking laws of this State. Instead of corporations created by special laws, voluntary associations are authorized to transact the business of banking, without further legislation, and as an indispensable prerequisite to the issuing of bank notes for circulation as money, ample security must be deposited with the Auditor General for their prompt redemption. The law makes provision, not only for the incorporation of new banking associations, but enables banking institutions already in existence, to continue their business for twenty years after the expiration of their present charters, upon complying with its provisions, by withdrawing their old circulation, and giving the securities required for the redemption of the new issues. The public, I am sure, will rejoice that no further necessity exists for legislative action, either on the subject of creating new, or re-chartering old banks; and that the time and attention of their Representatives will now, happily, be no longer monopolized in the consideration of a subject hitherto productive of so much strife and contention, if not of positive evil.

The rapid increase of private banks, throughout the State, makes it eminently right that they should be placed under proper legislative restrictions, and that the large amount of capital, thus employed, should be made to contribute its fair proportion to the revenues of the Commonwealth. Their business, in the aggregate, is now believed to amount to a sum almost, if not quite, equal to the whole business of the regularly chartered banks; and yet it is entirely unrestricted, and, with the exception of a merely nominal license tax, is free from taxation. This is unjust to every other class of our tax paying citizens, and especially so to the banking institutions holding charters from the Commonwealth, for which they have each paid a liberal bonus, and are, in addition, subject to a very large tax on their dividends. I respectfully commend this subject to the attention of the Legislature.

A high sense of duty impels me again to call the attention of the Legislature to the inadequacy of existing laws, regulating the receiving, keeping and disbursement of the revenues of the State. The public moneys are now paid directly to the State Treasurer, who deposits them, at his own discretion, whenever and wherever he chooses, and pays them out in sums, either small or great, upon his own unattested check exclusively. The amount thus received, kept and disbursed is annually between three and four millions of dollars, with balances on hand, at times, exceeding one million of dollars; while the bond of the State Treasurer is for only eighty thousand dollars. His accounts are settled monthly by the Auditor General, by whom the receipts for money paid into the Treasury are countersigned, and these are the only safeguards provided by law to prevent the illegal and improper use of the money of the State, by the State Treasurer.

Happily the revenues of the commonwealth have hitherto been safely kept, properly disbursed, and promptly accounted for, by those in charge of the Public Treasury; but in view of the serious defalcations which have occurred elsewhere, and in other States the future. Referring to my former annual messages, I respectfully, but most earnestly, recommend that provision be made by law:

First—That no money shall be deposited by the State Treasurer in any bank, or elsewhere, without first requiring ample security to be given to the Commonwealth for the prompt repayment of such sum as may be deposited; and that such securities shall be deposited in the office of the Auditor General.

Second—That all checks issued by the State Treasurer, shall be countersigned by the Auditor General, before they are used, and that daily accounts shall be kept of the moneys received, deposited and disbursed, in the Auditor General's office, as well as in the Treasury Department.

Third—That condensed monthly statements, verified by the signatures of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, shall be published in one newspaper in Philadelphia and one in Harrisburg, showing the balances in the Treasury, and where deposited, with the particular amount of each deposit; and

Fourth—That the bond of the State Treasurer be increased to the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Our various charitable and reformatory institutions—the State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg—the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the insane, at Pittsburg—the asylum for the blind, and deaf and dumb, at Philadelphia—the Houses of Refuge at Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and the Pennsylvania Training School for idiotic and feeble minded children, at Media, will present their usual annual claims upon the bounty of the State. These excellent charities are continually dispensing benefits and blessings upon suffering and erring humanity, which can scarcely be overrated. They are heartily commended to the discriminating liberality of the Legislature. I refrain, as I have heretofore done, from recommending, as proper objects for appropriations from the State Treasury, other charitable benevolent institutions, not because they are undeserving the confidence and patronage of the public, but because they are local in their character, and in my judgment have no claims upon the common fund which can be admitted, in justice to the rights and interests of other portions of the Commonwealth.

The inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in their annual reports for the years 1858 and 1859, called the attention of the Legislature to the insecurity of such parts of the penitentiary buildings as were exposed to their own fires and those of the neighborhood, and recommended that roofs of such of the corridors as were covered with shingles, and needed renewal, should be placed with slate or metal. On visiting the institution, my attention was called to the subject by the inspectors. The necessity for the change was so apparent and urgent, that I advised them not to hesitate in having the old, dilapidated and dangerous wooden roofs of such portions of the building as required renewal, replaced with some substantial fire proof material.—This has accordingly been done, and I respectfully recommend that a small appropriation be granted to defray the expense incurred.

I commend to your consideration the report of the State Librarian, whose attention to the interests of the Library under his care, deserves the warmest commendation. The system of exchanges, with the different States of the Union, and with foreign governments, commenced and prosecuted under his auspices, has resulted in great advantages to the Library, and deserves the continued countenance of the Legislature. The increase of the Library, at a comparatively small expense to the State, has been such, that it now needs enlarged accommodations for the safe-keeping of the volumes, and, if the increase continues, will soon require a separate building for its exclusive use.

The reports of the State Treasurer, the Auditor General, the Surveyor General, the Adjutant General and the Attorney General, will inform you, in detail, of the operations of the government, as presented by those several departments, for the last fiscal year.—They are entitled to the attentive consideration of the Legislature.

Soon after my inauguration, upon the recommendation of my predecessor in office, a dwelling house was purchased in this city for the residence of the Governor of the Commonwealth. The purchase included several articles of heavy furniture, then in the building, and a small appropriation would complete the necessary furnishing of the house, so as to make it a fit and convenient residence for the incoming Executive. I cheerfully recommend the immediate passage of a bill making a suitable appropriation for this purpose.

The extraordinary and alarming condition of our national affairs demands your immediate attention. On the twentieth of December last, the Convention of South Carolina, organized under the authority of the Legislature of that State, by a unanimous vote, declared "that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and the other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved;" and the action already taken in several other Southern States indicates, most clearly, their intention to follow this example.

On behalf of the advocates of secession, it is claimed that this Union is merely a compact between the several States composing it, and that any one of the States, which may feel aggrieved, may, at its pleasure, declare that it will no longer be a party to the compact. This doctrine is clearly erroneous. The Constitution of the United States is something more than a mere compact, or agreement, between the several States. As applied to nations, a compact is but a treaty; responsible to the other party for its bad faith in refusing to keep its engagements, but entirely irresponsible to any superior tribunal. A government, on the other hand, whether created by consent, or by conquest, when clothed with legislative, judicial and executive powers, is necessarily in its nature sovereign; and from this sovereignty flows its right to enforce its laws and decrees by civil process, and, in an emergency, by its military and naval power. The government owes protection to the people, and they in turn, owe it their allegiance. Its laws cannot be violated by its citizens, without accountability to the tribunals created to enforce its decrees and to punish offenders. Organized resistance to it is rebellion. If sucessful, it may be purged of crime by revolution. If unsuccessful, the persons engaged in rebellion may be executed as traitors. The government of the United States, within the limits assigned to it, is as potential in sovereignty, as any other government in the civilized world. The Constitution, and laws made in pursuance thereof, are expressly declared to be the supreme law of the land. Under the Constitution, the general government has the power to raise and support armies, to create and maintain a navy, and to provide for calling forth the militia to execute its laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion. Appropriate statutes have been enacted by Congress, to aid in the execution of these important governmental powers.

The creation of the Federal Government, with the powers enumerated in the Constitution, was the act of the people of the United States, and it is perfectly immaterial that the people of the several States acted separately within the territorial limits of each State. The form of their action is of no consequence. in view of the fact that they created a Federal Government, to which they surrendered certain powers of sovereignty, and declared those powers, thus surrendered, to be supreme, without reserving to the States, or to the people, the right of secession, nullification or other resistance. It is, therefore, clear that there is no constitutional right of secession. Secession is only another form of nullification. Either, when attempted to be carried out by force, is rebellion, and should be treated as such, by those whose sworn duty it is to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

It is certainly true, that in cases of great extremity, when the oppression of government has become so intolerable that civil war is preferable to longer submission, there remains the revolutionary right of resistance; but where the authority of the Government is limited by a written Constitution, and each department is held in check by the other departments, it will rarely, if ever, happen that the citizens may not be adequately protected, without resorting to the sacred and inalienable right to resist and destroy a government which has been perverted to a tyranny.

But while denying the right of a State to absolve its citizens from the allegiance which they owe to the Federal Government, it is nevertheless highly proper that we should carefully and candidly examine the reasons which are advanced by those who have evinced a determination to destroy the Union of these American States; and if it shall appear that any of the causes of complaint are well founded, they should be unhesitatingly removed, and, as far as possible, reparation made for the past, and security given for the future; for it is not to be tolerated, that a government created by the people, and maintained for their benefit, should do injustice to any portion of its citizens.

After asserting her right to withdraw from the Union, South Carolina, through her convention, among other reasons, declares that she is justified, in exercising, at this time, that right, because several of the States have for years not only refused to fulfil their constitutional obligations, but have enacted laws either nullifying the Constitution, or rendering useless the acts of Congress relative to the surrender of fugitive slaves—that they have permitted the open establishment of societies to disturb the peace of other States; that the people of the non slaveholding States have aided in the escape of slaves from their masters, and have incited to servile insurrection those that remain—and have announced their determination to exclude the South from the common territory of the Union. As the Representative of the people of Pennsylvania, it becomes your solemn duty to examin these serious charges, made by the authority of a sovereign State.

Pennsylvania is included in the list of States that are charged with having refused compliance with that mandate of the Constitution of the United States, which declares, "that no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." So far from admitting the truth of the charge. I unhesitatingly aver that, upon a careful examination it will be found that the legislative and judicial action of Pennsylvania, whether as a colony, as a member of the old confederation, or under the existing Constitution of the United States, has been almost invariably influenced by a proper appreciation of her own obligations, and by a high regard for the rights, the feelings and the interests of her sister States.

As early as 1705, the provincial authorities of Pennsylvania, after reciting in the preamble, that "the importation of Indian slaves from Carolina, or other places, hath been observed to give the Indians of this province some umbrage for suspicion and dissatisfaction," passed an act against the importation of Indian slaves from any other province, or colony, in America, but at the same time declared, "that no such Indian slaves, as deserting his master's service elsewhere, shall fly into this province, shall be understood or construed to be comprehended within this act." And when, in 1780, more than eight years before the Constitution of the United States went into operation, Pennsylvania passed her law for the gradual abolition of slavery; mindful of the rights of man, and free alike in all, contained, even to any absconding or runaway negro or mulatto slave, or servant, who has absented himself, or shall absent himself, from his or her owner, master or mistress, residing in any other State or country, but such owner, master or mistress, shall have like right and aid to demand, claim and take away his slave or servant, as he might have had in case this act had not been made." A provision much more unequivocal in its phraseology, and direct in its commands, than those found, on the same subject, in the Constitution of the Union. The act, by its terms, was made inapplicable to domestic slaves attending upon delegates in Congress from the other American States, and those held by persons while passing through this State or sojourning therein for a period not longer than six months.

In 1788 it was made a high penal offence for any person, by force, violence or fraud, to take out of this State, any negro or mulatto, with the intention of keeping or selling the said negro or mulatto as a slave, for a term of years. Soon after the passage of this act, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided that it did not apply to the forcible removal of a slave, by the owner or his agent, but that its object was to punish the forcible or fraudulent abduction from the State of free negroes, with the intention of keeping or selling them as slaves.—Thus at that early day, giving judicial sanction to the doctrine, that a master had the right to take his slaves wherever he could find them.

The first act of Congress providing for the rendition of fugitives from justice or labor, was passed in 1793, and originated from the refusal of the Governor of Virginia to surrender and deliver up, on the requisition of the Governor of Pennsylvania, three person who had been indicted in Pennsylvania for kidnapping a negro, and carrying him into Virginia. And when it was found that this Congressional statute did not afford a simple, speedy and efficient remedy for the recovery of fugitives from labor, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at the request of the adjoining State of Maryland, in 1826 passed her act "to give effect to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States relative to fugitives from labor, for the protection of free people of color, and to prevent kidnapping." This excellent and well considered law met all the existing emergencies. It required the judges, justices of the peace and aldermen, of the State, upon the oath of the claimant, to issue their warrant for the arrest of any fugitive from labor escaping into this State directing, however, that such warrants should be made returnable, by whom soever issued, before a judge of the proper county. It required sheriffs and constables to execute such warrants. It authorised the commitment of the fugitive to the county jail, and otherwise made provisions to secure its effective execution, and at the same time to prevent its abuse.

This law continued quietly in operation until the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, made in 1842, in the case of Prigg vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The history of the case may be briefly stated: Edward Prigg was indicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of York county, for kidnapping a colored

person, named Margaret Morgan.—Upon the trial, it appeared that she was held a slave in the State of Maryland, and that she escaped into the State of Pennsylvania in the year 1832—that in 1837, Edward Prigg was appointed, by the owner of the slave, to seize and arrest her as a fugitive from labor. In pursuance of this authority, and under a warrant issued by a Justice of the Peace, Prigg caused the negro woman to be arrested, and without having obtained any warrant of removal, he delivered her to her owner in the State of Maryland. These facts were found by a special verdict, and by the agreement of counsel, a judgment was entered against Prigg.—From this judgment a writ of error was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, where a *pro forma* judgment of affirmance was again, by agreement, entered, and the case removed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

It will be observed that the question, whether Edward Prigg was really guilty of the crime of kidnapping, under the Pennsylvania statute of 1826, was never actually passed upon, either by the court or jury, in the county of York, or by the Supreme Court of the State. The jury merely found the facts, and the action of both courts was but a matter of form.

In the argument and determination of the case, in the Supreme Court of the United States, it appears to have been taken for granted, that our act of 1826 made it a criminal offence for a master to take his slave out of this State, without a warrant of removal; and upon this construction, the act was declared unconstitutional and void. This, I submit, was a clear misapprehension of the purport and meaning of our legislation. The first section of the act of 1826, under which the indictment against Prigg was framed, was almost literally copied from the seventh section of the act of 1788, to which a construction had already been given by the highest judicial tribunal of the State of Pennsylvania, where it was held to have no application whatever to the removal of a slave by the master or his agent, with or without a warrant. Such was the undoubted law of the State under the statute of 1788, and in re-enacting that statute, in the act of 1826, with an increased penalty, it is manifest that the intention and object of the Legislature was to protect free persons of color, and to punish those who, by fraud, force or violence, were guilty of kidnapping, and holding or selling free men as slaves. This, the State had a clear right to do; and nothing but a misconstruction of her act, could have induced the declaration that it was forbidden by the constitution of the United States. It is perfectly clear, that Edward Prigg had committed no crime in removing Margaret Morgan from the State of Pennsylvania to the State of Maryland, and delivering her up to her owner; and it is equally clear, that no attempt was made, by the statute of Pennsylvania, *to declare* his act a crime. He should have been discharged, not because the act of the State was unconstitutional, but because he had not transgressed its commands.

The Supreme Court of the United States [illegible] unconstitutional, but a majority of the Court held that the whole act was void, because the power to provide for the rendition of fugitives from labor, was vested exclusively in Congress, and the several States were, therefore, incompetent to pass statutes either in aid of, or to hinder, delay or prevent, the delivery of such fugitives. That this was the extent of the decision, as delivered by Judge Story, not only appears from the opinions of the *majority*, but also from the dissenting opinions delivered by the minority of the Court. By this unfortunate decision, it was authoritatively proclaimed that Pennsylvania, in enacting her liberal statute of 1826, making it the duty of her own officers to aid in arresting and delivering up fugitives from labor, had mistaken her constitutional obligation, and that her act was in violation of, rather than obedience to, the Constitution of the United States. Under such circumstances, it was the manifest duty of the State to repeal her law thus declared unconstitutional. This was done by the act of 1847; and if that act had contained nothing more than a repeal of the law of 1826, and the re-enactment of the law against kidnapping, it could not have been subject to any just complaint. But the third section of the act of 1847 prohibits, under heavy penalties, our judges and magistrates from acting under any act of Congress, or otherwise taking jurisdiction of the case of a fugitive from labor; and the fourth section punishes with fine, and imprisonment, the tumultuous and riotous arrest of a fugitive slave, by any person or persons, under any pretence of authority whatever, so as to create a breach of the public peace. The sixth section, denying the use of the county jails for the detention of fugitive slaves, was repealed in 1852, and need only be referred to as showing the general spirit of the act. The seventh section repealed the provisions of the act of 1780, which authorized persons passing through our State to take their slaves with them, and gave to sojourners the right to bring their slaves into the State, and retain them here for any period not exceeding six months.

The provisions of the third and fourth sections of the act of 1847, seem to have been predicated upon the language of the Supreme Court in Prigg's case. It is there admitted that the several States may prohibit their own magistrates, and other officers, from exercising an authority conferred by an act of Congress; and that while an owner of a slave, under and in virtue of the Constitution of the United States, is clothed with power, in every State of the Union, to seize and recapture his slave, he must, nevertheless, do so without using any illegal violence, or committing any breach of the peace It is evident that the framer of the act of 1847 had closely studied the case of Prigg's vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and had kept this law strictly within its letter. In many respects, the act is a codification of the principles enunciated by the Court; and more fault may justly be found with its temper than its want of constitutionality.

If fugitive slaves were still claimed under the act of Congress of 1793, the denial to the master of the aid of State judges and magistrates, might be a source of great inconvenience to him; but the complete and perfect remedy now provided by the act of Congress of 1850, renders him entirely independent of State officers. And the punishment of arrests without warrant, by a master in the exercise of his constitutional right of reception, but made in a violent, tumultuous and unreasonable manner, amounting to a breach of the peace, is but recognizing, by statute, what was before the common law. These sections were re-enacted in the revised penal code of Pennsylvania, at the last session of the Legislature, and are still the law of the State; but they are not now of any practical importance, and as their retention on our statute book is calculated to create the impression that the people of this State are unfavorable to the execution of the fugitive slave law, and the discharge of their confederate duties, and with the view of removing this subject of reproach, I earnestly recommend their unconditional repeal.

While a majority of judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Prigg case, held that a State had no constitutional right to provide by legislation for delivering up fugitives from labor, a minority were then of the opinion that State laws, consistent with, and in aid of, the constitutional injunction, were valid and proper. And this minority of opinion is now the judgment of the present court, as recently indicated in a case which arose in the State of Illinois. There is, therefore, *nothing to prevent* the revival of the act of 1826, and its restoration to the place in our code to which, by its merits, it is so justly entitled. This would leave to the option of the claimant, whether he would seek his remedy under the State or National laws. He had this right before the repeal of our act of 1826, and, in my opinion, no good reason can be assigned for refusing to place him again in the same position.

I would also recommend that the consent of the State be given, that the master, while sojourning in our State, for a limited period, or passing through it, may be accompanied by his slave, without losing his right to his service. While such legislation, is due to the comity which should ever exist between the different States of this Union, it would undoubtedly, tend greatly to restore that peace and harmony, which are not so unwisely imperiled. By it Pennsylvania would concede no principle—we would simply be falling back upon our ancient policy, adopted at a time when our people were themselves struggling for their rights, and never departed from, until, by a misconception of its meaning, one of our most important statutes was declared unconstitutional. From 1780 to 1847, a period of sixty-seven years, Pennsylvania, herself a free State, permitted the citizens of other States to sojourn within her limits, with their slaves, for any period not exceeding six months, *and to pass through* the State, in travelling from one State to another, free from all molestation. Was she injured, or was the cause of human freedom retarded, by the friendly grant of this privilege? This question cannot be truthfully answered in the affirmative; we have in some degree, at least, alienated from us the feelings of fraternal kindness, which bound together, so closely, the sisterhood of States. Let us, then, renew the pledge of amity and friendship, and once more extend a kindly welcome to the citizens of our common country, whether visiting us on business or pleasure, notwithstanding they may be accompanied by those who, under the Constitution and the laws, are held to service and labor.

The Territories of the United States belong to the General Government, and in those territories the people of the several States unquestionably have equal rights. They were acquired by means of the common expenditure of blood and treasure. By the Federal Constitution power is given to Congress "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States." Whether under this, or any other power conferred by the Constitution, Congress can prohibit or protect slavery in the territories, has been seriously questioned. But, if the power to legislate upon this delicate and important subject was clearly vested in Congress, in my judgment it ought not to be exercised. To declare that slavery shall not exist in the Territories, is calculated to exclude from their occupancy the citizens of the southern and slaveholding States; while, to make it a legal institution in all the territories of the United States by Congressional enactment, and to provide for its continuance during their entire Territorial existence, would be equally injurious to the people of the free States. The principal adopted in the Compromise measures of 1850, for disposing of the question of slavery in New Mexico and Utah, and reiterated in Kansas and Nebraska bills of 1854, of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and in the Territories, is the true rule. It is the duty of Congress, when a sufficient number of hardy and adventurous pioneers find their way into our distant Territories, to furnish them a shield of protection and a form of government; but to the people themselves belongs the right to regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

While these views have been long entertained by me, and while I am sincerely of the opinion that their general adoption and faithful enforcement, would have preserved, and may yet restore, peace and harmony to all sections of our country, I am nevertheless not so wedded to them as to reject unceremoniously, all other propositions for the settlement of the vexed questions which now threaten to sunder the bonds which for three quarters of a century have made us one people.—Forty years ago, our fathers settled an angry controversy growing out of a similar question, by dividing the Territories purchased from France, and providing that slavery, or involuntary servitude, should not exist north of a certain line; and the whole country acquiesced in that compromise. In 1854, that restriction upon slavery was removed, and the people of all the Territories were left free to decide the question for themselves. Now the sectional issue is again presented, by the dominant party in the north, claiming that slavery cannot legally go into the Territories, even if sanctioned by Congress or the Territorial Legislature; and that it is the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit its existence.—While the doctrine which obtains with a majority of the people in most of the Southern States is, that under the Constitution, the Territories are all open to slavery; that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature can lawfully prohibit its existence, and that it is the duty of Congress to provide for it all needful protection, may we not wisely follow the example of our fathers, by re-enacting the old compromise line of 1820, and extending it to the boundary of California? Not by the means of legislation of doubtful constitutionality, but by an amendment to the Constitution itself, and thus permanently fix the condition of the Territories, so that those who desire to occupy them, may find a home, at their discretion, either where slavery is tolerated, or where it is prohibited. If the adoption of such an amendment would peacefully settle the difficulties which now surround us, I am satisfied that it would be sanctioned by the people of Pennsylvania. At all events, they should have an opportunity to accept or reject it, if made as a peace offering. I would, therefore, recommend the General Assembly to instruct and request our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to support a proposition for such an amendment of the Constitution, to be submitted for ratification or rejection, to a convention of delegates, elected directly by the people of the State.

In the event of the failure of Congress speedily to propose this or a similar amendment, to the Constitution, the citizens of Pennsylvania should have an opportunity, by the application of some peaceable remedy, to prevent the dismemberment of this Union. This can only be done by calling a convention of delegates, to be elected by the people, with a view solely to the consideration of what measures should be taken to meet the present fearful exigencies. If Congress should propose no remedy, let it emanate from the source of all authority, the people themselves.

Every attempt, upon the part of individuals, or of organized societies, to lead the people away from their allegiance to the government, to induce them to violate any of the provisions of the Constitution, or to incite insurrections in any of the States of this Union, ought to be prohibited by law, as crimes of a treasonable nature. It is of the first importance to the perpetuity of this great Union, that the hearts of the people, and the action of their constituted authorities, should be in unison, in giving a faithful support to the Constitution of the United States. The people of Pennsylvania are devoted to the Union. They will follow its stars and its stripes through every peril. But, before assuming the high responsibilities now dimly foreshadowed, it is their solemn duty to remove every just cause of complaint against themselves, so that they may stand before High Heaven, and the civilized world, without fear and without reproach, ready to devote their lives and their fortunes to the support of the best form of government that has ever been devised by [illegible]

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State, I shall soon resign the office of Chief Executive of Pennsylvania, with which the people have entrusted me, to him whom they have chosen as my successor. I shall carry with me into the walks of private life, the consciousness of having honestly discharged the duties that have devolved on me during the term of my office, to the best of my ability; and shall ever cherish the *warmest affection for, and the deepest* interest in, the future welfare of our beloved Commonwealth and our glorious Republic. The shadow of a dark cloud does indeed rest upon us; but my hopes and my affections still cling to our Union, and my prayer shall be that He who orders the destinies of nations, when He shall have chastened us for our sins, and humbled us before Him, will restore us again in mercy, and bind us together in stronger and more hallowed bonds of fraternity, to remain unbroken through all future time. WM. F. PACKER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Harrisburg, Jan. 2, 1861.

The Message of the Governor of N. York.

The recent message of the Governor of New York is mainly devoted to State affairs, but in discussing national politics it breathes a decidedly conservative tone, considering the prominent position its author occupies in the Republican party. He explains the State legislation, which has been denounced as inimical to the South and as an odious personal-liberty bill, very much as Governor Packer explains our Pennsylvania statute of 1847; but, as a peace-offering, he recommends its unconditional repeal. He also expresses an earnest hope that, in all other Northern States where obnoxious personal-liberty bills exist, they will be speedily expunged.

Unlike Governor Packer, he opposes the Crittenden proposition to restore the Missouri Compromise line as an amendment to the Constitution, but expresses no violent antipathy to it, and in concluding his message, he says:

"Every State can do something, and ought to do all that it can to avert the threatened danger. Let New York set the example in this respect. Let her oppose no barrier: but, on the contrary, let her Representatives in the Federal Legislature give their ready support to any settlement that shall be just and honorable to all, a settlement due alike to the cherished memories of the past, the mighty interests of the present, and the myriads of the future. Let her stand in an attitude of hostility to none; but, extending the hand of fellowship to all, and living up to the strict letter of that great fundamental law, the living and immortal bond of the union of the States, cordially unite with other members of the Confederacy in proclaiming and enforcing the determination that the Constitution shall be honored, and the union of the States shall be preserved."

DIARIES FOR 1861.—A fine assortment just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store. Diaries should be in more general use. The young man in particular should keep a Diary in his pocket and note down something every day in the year. A good thought or a good action carefully noted down every day during 1861 might produce good fruit in after life.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, January 9, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, SUBPŒNAS, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, WARRANTS, ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS. EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION B'KS, JUDGMENT BONDS, FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

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BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

THANKS.—Gov. Packer will accept our thanks for a pamphlet copy of his able message.

☞ Messrs. Wharton and Blair have our thanks for Reports of Auditor General, Journal of Revenue Commissioners, School Report for '60, and copies of Governor's message.

☞ The editor is absent in Reading, paying the last sad tribute to the memory of a dear departed parent, who died on the 6th inst. Any deficiencies in the *Globe* may be attributed to his absence.

☞ The *Doylestown Democrat* came to us last week in a dress of new type. We are glad to see such evidences of prosperity. The *Democrat* is one of the largest and best weeklies in the State.

THE NEWS.

—On inquiry at the proper quarter, it has been ascertained that before June last, it being found that the arms at the several arsenals were not proportionately distributed, and that the Southern arsenals were quite deficient in those supplies, a distribution was made for equalization only, and for no other object. The secession troubles had not as is known then commenced.

The following is said to be Gov. Curtin's appointments:

Secretary of State—Eli Slifer, of Union county.

Deputy Secretary—Geo. W. Hamersly, of Philadelphia.

Attorney General—Samuel A. Purviance, of Butler county.

Whiskey Inspector—Wm. Butler, of Mifflin county.

Physician of the Port of Philadelphia—Dr. Clark, of Philadelphia.

Messenger to the Governor—Sam'l. Miles, of Centre county.

Adjutant General—Jas. S. Negley, of Pittsburg.

Western Flour Inspector—Thomas Scaler of Weights and Measures—J. D. Owens, of Pittsburg.

—It is believed that all conservative men, of all parties, in Congress, will finally rally upon Mr. Crittenden's proposition, and that, if it will pass, it will prevent a general disruption.

—Senators Green, of Missouri, and Nicholson, of Tennessee, express themselves perfectly satisfied with Judge Douglas' speech, and declare their intention to support his propositions.

—The Government is taking important steps for the protection of the Federal property in the Southern States. Orders have been issued for the immediate transportation of shot, shell and other munitions to the scene of rebellion.

—Mr. Hager, the Postmaster at Charleston, has written to the Postmaster-General that he holds himself responsible to the Federal Government for the revenue accruing in his office. For the present, therefore, the postal arrangements will continue unchanged.

—It is now conceded that the Maryland Disunionists will not be able to bully Gov. Hicks into calling a State Convention.

—The conduct of Major Anderson in regard to the Charleston Forts is meeting with universal approbation. Union meetings are being held, guns fired, and speeches made, in honor of the heroic Anderson. He has become immortal. He is already spoken of as one of the greatest men of the age.—There is some talk of his being appointed Secretary of War in Lincoln's cabinet.

—The Message from Gov. Letcher, sent to the Virginia Legislature on the 7th inst., alludes to the condition of the country, says that all see, know and feel the danger to be imminent, and all true patriots are exerting themselves to save us from the impending perils.

—A large and enthusiastic Union meeting, without distinction of party was held at National Hall, Phila., on Saturday night. Philadelphia has spoken for the Union and the gallant Major Anderson. Twenty-five *thousand citizens* were in attendance. Great enthusiasm and good feeling prevailed. Speeches were made by several distinguished gentlemen. Resolutions were adopted sustaining Maj. Anderson, and declaring for the Union under every contingency.

—It is conceded by everybody that Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland, will be our United States Senator in place of Wm. Bigler. Wilmot is his strongest opponent.

P. S.—Cowan was nominated for Senator, in the Republican caucus, on Monday night, on the 6th ballot.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Speech of Senator Douglas.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3d, 1861.

SENATE.—The Committee of Thirteen appointed to report a compromise, having reported that they could not agree, the consideration of their report was postponed until to-day. On motion of Judge Douglas, the report was taken up.

Judge Douglas proceeded to address the Senate. No act of his public life ever gave him so much pain as his vote for the resolution from the committee that they could not agree. In order to see the real cause of our troubles, we must go back of the late election. We should assume that whenever Congress undertook to act on the question of slavery, discord and agitation were sure to follow; when Congress let the question alone, there was peace. He referred to the excitement at the time the Missouri Compromise was enacted. The fearful agitation of 1820 was settled on a friendly compromise.

So long as that adjustment was carried out there was peace and quiet.—Texas was admitted quietly under this rule, though there was a great contrariety of opinion; but no one objected, because it extended the compromise line. Again, California and New Mexico were acquired, and the extension of the line to the Pacific ocean was demanded. The records show that he (Mr. Douglas,) as chairman of the Committee on Territories, reported a resolution to extend the line to the Pacific. It was adopted in the Senate, but when sent to the House it was rejected by Northern votes. That opened the flood gates of agitation in 1848, which was only settled by the compromises of 1859.

When we again settle this question of the Territories, let it be settled entirely and forever. The Abolitionists could never have brought the Union to the verge of dissolution but for the question of the Territories. It was the rejection of the extension of that line, in 1848, that reopened the agitation. The arguments of 1819 and 1820 were repeated. The position of the North and South was the same. The purest patriots in the land were alarmed, and Clay came back to the Senate to see if he could not bring back peace.

He found no trouble with the Southern members, but could find no support of this line from the North. The Missouri Compromise line was abandoned, because its friends said it could not be carried out in good faith. Then they turned to see what was the next best course to pursue. The desire was to take the question out of Congress and secure the peace of the country. At last, it was decided to leave the question to the people of the Territories themselves. The records show that he supported both compromises for the same reasons. Peace followed this action all over the country.

But in 1853 and '54 it became necessary to organize the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. The committee in forming the bill determined to carry out the Compromise Measures of 1850, though they had all been in favor of the Missouri Compromise as long as it was immediately raised that the committee were violating the sacred Compromise. The bill did not mention the Missouri Compromise but it did give the people the power of settling the question for themselves.

The history of the Government might be divided into three parts. Before 1820, the Government admitted many Territories, but all was peace. After the agitation in 1820 had been settled, all was peace again till 1850. Since then there had been a continual controversy, and the result of the late election has convinced the South that it is the fixed policy of the dominant party in the North to invade their constitutional rights. The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Wade) admitted the existence of this belief at the South, but charged it to the misrepresentations of the Northern Democracy. It matters not whether these evils are real or imaginary, if the Southern States were resolved to rush into the horrors of disunion and war rather than suffer them. He was sorry to see the Senator bring in a partisan question here; but as he had brought it in, he felt bound to defend the Democracy. No man would be better pleased than himself to learn that he had misrepresented the Republican party. He asked the Senator from Ohio, if it was not the policy of that party to confine slavery within its present limits by the action of the Federal Government, and whether or not it was the policy of that party to exclude slavery from the Territories we now possess, or may hereafter acquire; whether or not that party is in favor of returning fugitive slaves, and, in short, whether or not the policy of that party is to exert all the power of the Federal Government, under the Constitution, according to their interpretation, to restrain and cripple the institution of slavery, with a view to its ultimate extinction in the States, old as well as new, North and South.

Mr. Wade said the Senator could find his answer in the speech he had already made. He has no additions to make to it.

Mr. Douglas said he did not expect an unequivocal answer. He proceeded to argue that such was the policy of the Republican party, and then quoted from Mr. Lincoln's speech, when he said, "A crisis must come, and the States all become one thing or the other," to show that he maintained such a policy. He said he had hope that Mr. Lincoln would repudiate all extreme sentiments. But, be that as it may, neither he nor his party will have the power to do harm to the South.

The South, however, are ready to rush into a revolution, and meet the consequences. No man would go further than he to enforce the laws, but we must look the facts in the face. A rebellion often becomes a successful revolution, and Governments are often forced to recognize *de facto* Governments in revolted provinces. But in this Government the laws must be enforced by a civil process. How are we going to execute the law when the Federal Government has no power? How are we going to enforce the laws by civil process in South Carolina?

He denied the right of secession.—But she has done it, and how are we going to help it. South Carolina will not be alone, and how are we going to enforce the laws unless we make war and conquer the State. Are we prepared for a war with our brethren?—He would not tolerate the idea till every hope of adjustment is gone. He was for peace to save the Union. War is disunion, certain and inevitable.

He referred to the purchase of Louisiana, and said she was purchased for the benefit of the whole Union, and for the safety of upper Mississippi in particular. The possession of that river is more necessary now than then. We cannot expect the people of the interior to admit the right of a foreign State to take possession of that river.

He also referred to the purchase of Florida and the amounts paid for her, and asked if she could go out now.—He said that the President, in his message, first said we could not coerce a State to remain in the Union, but in a few sentences afterward advised the acquisition of Cuba, as if we should pay three hundred million for Cuba, and then the next day she might secede, and re-annex herself to Spain, and Spain sell her again. We had admitted Texas at a cost to us of a war with Mexico and ten thousand lives.—In the name of the seven thousand gallant men from Illinois who fought in these battles, he protested against the right of that State to secede.

Mr. Hemphill, of Texas, asked if the protection of Texas was the only reason for the war with Mexico, and if the United States paid anything to Texas for her land, and if they did not acquire California from that war?

Mr. Douglas replied that the only cause of complaint of Mexico was the annexation of Texas, and we had only paid Texas ten millions for some barren land she did not own. [Laughter.]

The Constitution, he continued, was intended to be perpetual, and he denied the right of secession, under the Constitution, as against the Constitution and against justice and good faith.—He said there could be no Government without coercion, but that coercion must be used in the mode prescribed by law. This is not a question of coercion in a State where no authority of the Federal Government remains. We were bound to recognize a Government *de facto* when a State maintains her individual sway. The man who loves the Union, and will see the laws enforced, must put rebellion down.—But how do we intend to enforce the law in a seceding State, except by making war?

In his opinion, we had reached a point when disunion is inevitable, unless a compromise, founded on concession, can be made. He preferred compromise to war, and concession to disunion. No compromise can be effectual while it does not carry the question of slavery beyond the power of Congress. He had voted for the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, [Mr. Crittenden] and was ready to vote for it again. Why can't the Republicans unite on the Missouri Compromise line? They had heaped curses enough on his head for repealing it to be glad now to re-establish it. He had helped to support that measure till he was compelled to abandon it.

He was willing now to meet on terms of mutual concession. He had offered another proposition, to leave the Territories in *statu quo* till they have 50,000 [illegible] to the question for themselves; and, also, providing for the removal of the negroes, if the Territory chose, to certain provinces. If the Republicans do not intend to interfere with slavery in the States, why will they not consent to put an amendment in the Constitution so that they can not do it?

There must be a settlement of some sort now. It cannot be postponed.—We are in a state of revolution. It is either compromise or war. He preferred compromise. He said it seemed as though the Senators on the other side were determined to act as a party. Let the people decide the question. He had no doubt the people of Massachusetts were opposed to slavery extension, but he thought if the question was submitted to them to-day, on the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky, they would ratify them. He argued against making war with ten millions of people. He saw there was an eternal separation, but he would not consider a war till all hope was past, though the present indications seemed to show that there would be bloodshed. But he would not despair.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject till Monday, when he proposed to offer some remarks. Agreed to.

The Senate then adjourned till Saturday.

More Southern Forts to be Seized---Departure of the South Carolina Commissioners---Action of the House Committee of Thirty-Three.

WASHINGTON, Jan 3.—Evening.—It is believed, from what is known here, that in the course of a few days the forts at Pensacola and Key West, Fort Morgan, (Alabama), and the fort at Ship Island, near the mouth of Lake Bergne, together with the arsenal at Baton Rouge, and Fort Johnson, on the Cape Fear river, will be seized and garrisoned by the troops of the respective States in which they lie.

Senator Toombs to-day received a despatch saying the forts of Georgia were seized by order of Gov. Brown.

Private information says that if any attempt be made either to reinforce the arsenal at Augusta, or remove the arms, it will at once be seized.

The South Carolina Commissioners considered the abrupt termination by the President of their business with him as grossly insulting to themselves and their State. They treat it as a declaration of war, and in this spirit they left the city this morning for Charleston. It is said that the President yesterday returned their note without comment.

No motion was made to-day in the Senate to go into executive session on the nomination of Mr. McIntire for collector of customs in the neighborhood of Charleston harbor. He is a resident of York county, Pennsylvania.

The following resolutions were adopted to-day as expressive of the views and feelings of the House Committee of Thirty-Three.

The resolutions were offered by Mr. Bristow, of Kentucky,

Resolved, That we recognize slavery as now existing in fifteen of the United States by the usages and laws of those States, and we recognize no authority legally or otherwise, outside of a State where it so exists, to interfere with the slaves or slavery in such States in disregard of the rights of their owners or the peace of society.

Resolved, That we recognize the justice and propriety of a faithful execution of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, including those on the subject of fugitives from service or labor, and discountenance all mobs or hindrances to the execution of such laws; and that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Resolved, That we recognize no such conflicting elements in its composition, or a sufficient cause, from any source, for a dissolution of this Government; that we were not sent here to destroy, but to sustain and harmonize the institutions of the country, and to see that equal justice is done to all parts of the same; and, finally, to perpetuate its existence on terms of equality and justice to all the States.

Representative Pugh, of Alabama, left for home to-day.

Private despatches to Georgians say the indications are that the straight-out Secessionists have succeeded and that Senator Toombs is elected a delegate to the State Convention.

Mr. Bingham's bill, reported by him from the House Judiciary Committee to-day, provides that whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, or combinations of persons, it shall become impracticable in the judgment of the President to execute the revenue laws and collect duties on imports in the ordinary way, it shall be lawful for him to direct the custom house for such district to be established and kept in any secure place within some port or harbor of the said district either on land or on board any vessel; and in that case it shall be the duty of the collector to reside at such place, and there detain all vessels and cargoes arriving within the district until the duties imposed on the cargoes by law, shall be paid in cash, anything in the laws of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding; and in such cases it shall be unlawful to take the vessel or cargo from the custody of the proper officer of customs, unless by a process from some court of the United States.

And in case an attempt shall be made to take such vessel or cargo by any force or combination or assemblages of persons too great to be overcome by the officers of customs, it shall and may be lawful for the President, or such person or persons as he shall have empowered for the purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces, or the militia of the United States, as may be deemed necessary, for the purpose of preventing the removal of such vessel or cargo, and protecting the officers of customs in retaining the custody thereof.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Bigler presented memorials, numerously signed by citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, in favor of Mr. Crittenden's plan of adjustment. Mr. Bigler expressed the belief that, if formally presented to them, it would be adopted by an overwhelming vote.

PENN'A. LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, JAN. 1, 1861.

SENATE.—At 3 P. M. the Senate was called to order. Robt. M. Palmer of Schuylkill was elected Speaker.

Mr. Palmer, upon taking his seat, addressed the Senate as follows:

SENATORS:—The duties of the position with which you have honored me require for their proper discharge a more enlarged experience and higher qualifications than I can hope to bring to them, unless sustained and assisted by your kindness. So far as earnest effort and strict impartiality may suffice, I shall endeavor to justify your confidence.

In enforcing successfully the rules of order, your co-operation will be indispensable. One of the most wholesome and necessary of these rules, and the one perhaps heretofore most frequently violated, is that which protects the floor and rooms of the Senate, during its sessions, from the intrusion of unauthorized persons. I shall hope for your support in the enforcement of this rule, at least until the Senate shall see proper to modify or rescind it.

The business of the session upon which we are about entering, is likely to prove of a most interesting and important character. Indeed, were there nothing more than the ordinary course of legislation, affecting the vast interests of the great Commonwealth of nearly three millions of people which we represent, it could not be otherwise than interesting to all of us, and important to our constituents; but in the present threatening emergency in our National affairs, the position of Pennsylvania, the great stake which she has in the Union, and the large influence which she will doubtless exert upon the other States in the decision of the great National questions at issue, render the proceedings of the present Legislature of far more than usual gravity and consequence.

On taking this chair at the close of the last session, I took occasion, in view of the then approaching Presidential election, to say, that "no matter what party may succeed in electing the next President of the United States, or what candidate may be selected to fill the chair of Washington and Jefferson, there shall be no rebellion or cavil with her (Pennsylvania's) consent, against the fairly expressed will of the people, but the Constitution and the Union of the States under it, must be faithfully and inviolably sustained and perpetuated."

The result of that election has been ascertained, and has been made the opportunity of attempted and threatened revolution and disunion on the part of some of the States which participated in it, but I cannot doubt that the sentiments which I expressed to you on that occasion, are still the sentiments of Pennsylvania.

The people of this State will never consent to disunion. It was upon our soil that the Declaration of American Independence was made, and the Constitution of the United States framed, and the Union which they secured cost our fathers too much blood and treasure, and has brought to us too many blessings and benefits, shared alike by all American citizens everywhere, for us ever to agree to surrender it. Every principle of patriotism, and every consideration of interest—veneration for our fathers, regard for ourselves, love for our children, the present and future welfare of mankind, all join in solemn protest against the present attempts at the destruction of the Constitution and the Union. It cannot, must not, shall not be, if

insylvania can prevent it, and this will endeavor to do, if necessary, all the means that God and nature e placed in her power. [Applause.] But it has been alleged against nsyl ania, by persons high in aurity in our sister States, that there laws on our statute books in doation of the Constitution of the ited States, and of the acts of Conss passed in accordance with its visions. If this be so, which I am , prepared to admit and do not be-e, the country ought to know that was not intentionally done. This at State has given sufficient proof her acts in the time past, that she conservative, law-abiding, Union d Constitution-loving, to relieve her m any imputation of intentional ringement of the Constitution, or lful nullification of Constitutional ngressional enactments.

But let us be sure of our position, t only in intention, but in fact. I nture to suggest the hope that the ole body of our law bearing upon e subject matter of complaint alluded , the rendition of fugitives held to labor or service in other States, will referred to the committee on the idiciary system, or to such other mmittee as the Senate may direct, d carefully examined and reported on, and that if any just cause of mplaint exists, that it will be comptly removed. Pennsylvania is o just to be guilty of intentional instice to other States, and too great, eakly to refuse to acknowledge and rectify errors in her legislation, hen pointed out to her and her legisature made sensible of their existence. nd this without regard to what other tates are doing or may do, not for ear of threats or consequences, but heerfully, freely and gladly, because he loves the Constitution, ordained to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," and desires o see it perpetuated in its integrity.

SENATORS: Your attention will be necessarily called to these and other matters of the gravest importance, and never was there greater occasion for the exercise of the highest wisdom on your part, never greater necessity for assistance from that higher than human Wisdom, to whom our fathers uniformly looked in their great emergencies. May we all be enlightened to a faithful, able and conscientious discharge of our whole duty.

HOUSE.—The House was called to order at 12. Elisha W. Davis, of Venango, was elected Speaker.

Upon taking the Speaker's chair, Mr. Davis addressed his fellow-members as follows:

REPRESENTATIVES OF PENNSYLVANIA: I return my thanks for the high honor done me in the election as your Speaker. Since I came among you one year ago, my highest ambition has been to discharge my duty in such a manner as not only to receive, but deserve and merit, your respect and confidence.—That I have succeeded even beyond my proudest hopes, this day's proceedings amply prove; and I can only say now, that I will endeavor so to discharge the duties of the position in which your kindness has placed me, that our proceedings may be as orderly and decorsus as our organization has been hopeful and encouraging.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature, death has been among us. Our able and beloved Speaker has been stricken down in the days of his strength and his usefulness. The best eulogy that I can pronounce on the character of Wm. C. A. Lawrence, is to point with pride to his youth, to the position which he occupied in this House, and to his memory enshrined in the hearts of his fellow-members.—The amiable and accomplished J. W. Coulter, too, has fallen by the hand of death. And within a few days of our coming together Henry K. Strong, one of Pennsylvania's noblest sons, whose good qualities of head and heart are known to all, has been called away.—They need no eulogy from me. May God comfort their bereaved friends.

I need only say that I deeply feel the responsibilities of the position to which I have been chosen. But I will endeavor to discharge its duties uninfluenced by any other consideration than my deliberate convictions of right. I ask your indulgence and forbearance, your co-operation and support. I know too well the character of the members of this House to apprehend much difficulty. Our position is one of no ordinary importance. Pennsylvania, in the vastness of her resources, the amount of her wealth, and the number, intelligence, industry and integrity of her citizens, has few equals as a State. Her interests are committed to our charge.

The eyes of her three millions of people are upon us, and our actions will be closely watched and severely scrutinized. Let us act not only as the Representatives of a free people, but as *men* who appreciate the honor and feel the responsibitities of our positions. While reckless madness rules, the councils of some of our sister States, and treason raises its bloody hand within their borders to strike down the National Government, the great heart of Pennsylvania beats responsive *now*, as it ever has done, to "the music of the Union." [Applause.]

I believe that I speak the sentiments of her entire people, when I say that the Old Keystone State, to the extent of her power, will maintain the Constitution and enforce the laws. [Applause.] Her voice is, and always has been "*The Union must and shall be preserved.*" [Applause.] If there is any law upon her statute books which can be in any way tortured into an excuse for treason, I would advise its immediate repeal; [applause] and that she should then deny, in her sovereign capacity, the right of any State to secede from this government. [Applause.]

The verdict of the people in the recent elections has been for the Constitution and the Union, and that verdict must be respected and enforced at all hazards. [Applause.] Pennsylvania has suffered; her interests have been trampled upon. There is no State in the Union that has more just cause of complaint. She has sought her redress through the ballot box, in a Constitutional manner. She has set her seal of condemnation on a wicked and imbecile Administration; and I, for one, am now ready to sustain that verdict, if my country requires it, with the blessing of God, with my life. [Applause.]

IMPORTANT BY TELEGRAPH.

Fort Sumpter Besieged—Anderson's Communications Cut Off—Combination to take Possession of Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Intelligence was received last night that Fort Sumpter is now besieged; that all of Maj. Anderson's communications are cut off; that Fort Moultrie has been repaired, and her guns remounted and ready to open fire on Anderson. New batteries are being opened around him by the Secessionists, and every day his danger and the difficulty of reinforcing him are increased. His frequent applications for reinforcements, and even the tears and prayers of his wife, have failed to move the President, he has determined never again to renew his request, but will perish, if he must, in the fort. His men have bound themselves by oath to stand or perish with him.

It is beyond a doubt that a combination is forming to take forcible possession of the Government at Washington on or before the fourth of March, but the time is not yet determined.

The above information is from sources which leave no doubt of its reliability.

Gentlemen censure the apparent inactivity of the President, contending that, by availing himself of the counsels and services of Lieut. General Scott, all possibility of danger could be averted.

Delaware for the Union.

The Legislature Reject the Resolutions of Mississippi.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 3.—The Legislature of this State assembled at Dover on Wednesday.

Hon. H. Dickenson, the Commissioner from Mississippi, was received to-day, and addressed both Houses. He made a strong Southern speech, taking ground in favor of South Carolina and secession, and invited Delaware to join the Southern Confederacy. He claimed the right of the States to secede if they were not allowed to do so, war was inevitable. His speech was greeted with mingled applause and hisses.

After the speech, the House adopted the following resolution by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly met, that, having extended to Hon. H. Dickenson, Commissioner from Mississippi, the courtesy due him as the representative of a Sovereign State of the Confederacy, as well as to the State he represents, we deem it proper and due to ourselves *and* to the people of Delaware to express our unqualified disapproval of the remedy for the existing difficulties suggested by the resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi.

The Senate concurred, by a majority, in the resolutions.

Massachusetts.

The Abrogation of the Personal Liberty Bill Recommended.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Governor Banks presided at the dinner of the cadets yesterday, and made an eloquent speech, closing with a sentiment highly complimentary to Major Anderson. To-day Governor Banks delivered his valedictory to the Legislature. He recommended the abrogation of the personal-liberty bill. A large crowd of citizens were present.

Gov. Banks concluded his address by denying that there can be a peaceable secession. The Government cannot be dissolved at the bidding of any dissatisfied State, nor can that portion of the continent occupied by the American States be portioned out to hostile nations.

The interior States will never allow the keys of the continent on the gulf and ocean shores to pass into the hands of an enemy, nor can maratime cities or States exist independent of the plantation and farming interests of the interior. He did not, however, anticipate the dissolution of the American Government. He doubted not that the same Power that protected us hitherto will protect us hereafter.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 4.—All is quiet here.

Fort Sumpter has not been besieged, as reported.

Major Anderson was visited to-day by his brother, in company with three gentlemen. The understanding was that the interview should take place in their presence.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 4.

Gov. Pickens has divided the duties of the Executive administration of South Carolina among his Council as follows:

A. J. McGrath, Secretary of State to regulate intercourse with other States and foreign powers, make treaties, regulate commerce, and appoint consuls.

D. F. Jamison, Secretary of War.

C. G. Memminger, Secretary of Treasury.

W. H. Harllee, to regulate the Postal Department and Light Houses.

A. C. Garlington, Secretary of the Interior, to attend to local matters, including the militia and coast police.

Seizure of a Revenue Cutter—Georgia Forts Taken.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 4.

I learn from a gentleman who arrived here this morning from Savannah, that the forts are in the possession of the Georgia State troops. They are occupied by 150 men, and an armorer with 30 men is engaged in cleaning the guns to render them serviceable.—The State of Georgia has also taken possession of the U. S. revenue cutter on that station.

SECOND DESPATCH.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 4.

Fort Pulaski was yesterday taken possession of by the Volunteers, by order of Gov. Brown. It is reported that the Revenue Cutter, Dobbin, has been taken possession of, but Gov. Brown has issued orders for her return to the Government.

Light Breaking—Guns Ordered Back.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

The guns ordered to be removed from the Allegheny Arsenal to Southern forts has been countermanded by the War Department, under the decision of the Cabinet.

Arrest of a News Dealer.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 3.

C. C. Wolworth, a news dealer of this city, was arrested to-day, upon an indictment found against him by the Grand Jury, on a charge of selling newspapers of an anti-slavery tendency. He gave bonds for trial at the March term of the Court.

The Steamer Brooklyn not Ordered to Charleston—The Post Office Service to be Continued.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The rumor which prevailed that the steamer Brooklyn had been ordered with recruits to Charleston, is pronounced false by official authority.

Mr. Hager, the postmaster at Charleston, has written to the Postmaster General that he holds himself responsible to the Federal Government for the revenues accruing in his office. For the present, therefore, the postal arrangements will continue unchanged.

Inaugural Address of Gov. Washburn to the Maine Legislature—Repeal of the Liberty Bill, if Unconstitutional.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 5.—Gov. Washburn's inaugural address to the Maine Legislature recommends conciliation and forbearance; to stand by the Constitution; and, although urging the Legislature to make no compromises involving moral treason, he recommends the repeal of the personal-liberty bill if found to be unconstitutional.

Another Secession Movement.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—It is rumored that Mayor Wood's message, to be presented to the City Councils will embody a proposition for the secession of New York city from the State and the Union.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1861.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

For the Globe.

My attention has been called to an article copied into the last *Journal & American* from a Philadelphia paper, in which I am made to figure conspicuously in that city.

I have only to say that I have not been in Philadelphia for more than a year. I know nothing about the transaction, except what I read in the newspaper, and no process or parties have come into my hands or custody connected with or relative to the said transaction. *James Jamison* told me a few mornings ago in Huntingdon that he would bring me *Hunter* unless bail was entered for his appearance.

JOHN C. WATSON.

From the Harrisburg Patriot & Union, Jan. 1st.

"A PAGE FROM REAL LIFE."—Under the above caption we published a *sensation* article yesterday morning, copied from the Philadelphia *North American*, which we have reason to believe was worked up without regard to real facts. We have been called upon by responsible and respectable parties, personal acquaintances of years standing, who declare that the most indubitable proof can and will be produced at the proper time to prove that connecting the name of a gentleman now sojourning in this city with the transaction in the manner in which it was, was the result of a conspiracy. The best evidence of this fact is, *that Hunter and Miss Scott were married in Lewistown on Saturday.* This crushes out all the romance connected with the "page." The only connection the gentleman in this city had in the matter can hardly be designated by the world as even an imprudent one. He endeavored to shield and screen a friend, both by his advice and means—this an enemy took advantage of, and the gentleman is determined to vindicate his character in a court of justice, not only by bringing suits against individuals, but also by putting the law of libel in force against all the papers who have brought him so prominently before the public in so unenviable a light.

To show how much confidence can be placed in the whole statement, it is only necessary to say that neither the Sheriff of Huntingdon or any of Miss Scott's relations were in Philadelphia at all. Hunter and her went there to get married, and would have got married there but for the interference of those who were in the conspiracy.

☞ The *Farmer and Gardner* for January is received, and maintains untarnished its high reputation. It is, as usual, handsomely embellished, and filled to repletion with matter of the highest interest and importance. We observe, that the enterprising publishers, Messrs. A. M. Spangler & Co., have also issued a new monthly, entitled, "The American Bee Journal," which promises to be a most valuable and important work for those who are interested in that subject. The price of each of these Journals is *One Dollar*, but the publishers offer them both, together with a pre-paid copy of either the "Year Book of the Farm and Garden," or "Both Sides of the Grape Question," for the trifling sum of *One Dollar and Fifty Cents.* Specimen Copies of either or both of the monthlies, will be sent without charge, to all who may apply for them. Address A. M. Spangler & Co., 25 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

ACCIDENT.—An accident of a serious character happened to Postmaster Colon, on Saturday evening. He was returning from the Warm Springs, and when entering town, he attempted to pass a sleigh in front of him, and got off the road into the gutter, where his horse kept for several hundred yards, until it struck a board crossing, detaching the horse from and upsetting the sleigh, throwing himself and lady out. The lady is seriously injured but no bones broken. She was carried home insensible, but soon returned to consciousness. Mr. Colon escaped with a sprained thumb. We feel exceedingly sorry for our fair friend, and hope she may soon recover from her injuries.

CHURCH ROBBED.—The Hollidaysburg *Register* says the Presbyterian Church in Sinking Valley was entered a few nights ago by some sacrilegious scoundrel or scoundrels, and robbed of all the valuable Hymn books in the pews, and part of the Library of the Church. Even the Hymn book on the pulpit was taken. The depredators must have been most audacious villains, for they built a fire in the stove, tore up a portion of the carpet to make a bed, and so lodged for a portion of the night, at least. Doubtless the books taken will be offered for sale, and it is hoped that this may lead to the arrest of the thieves.

NOTICE.—Persons mailing letters to the Members of the Legislature or Heads of Departments at Harrisburg, should bear in mind, that a late order of the P. O. Department requires them to be pre-paid by stamps. If this is omitted they will be sent to the Dead Letter office as dead letters.

☞ Friday last, the day named by our President, for fasting and prayer, was observed in this borough by the closing of the doors and windows of most of our business houses. A Union prayer meeting was held in the Court House.

☞ We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of R. Newell's Gallery of Art. The testimonials are of the first character,

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, Jan. 8.—FLOUR $6 25@5 37½; sales of Fancy and Pennsylvania at $5 75@6 50; some 1000 barrels sold, mostly for City use. Rye Flour 3c. Corn Meal, at $2,74.

Wheat is dull at $1 25@1 33 for Red, and 1 35@1 40 for White; 4500 bushels sold. Corn sells at 65c.; now at 55@56; 3000 bushels sold. Oats nothing doing; 32@32½ for Delaware and 34c for Pennsylvania; 4,500 bus. sold.

Seeds—Clover dull at $5 25@5 50. Timothy $2 50.—Flax seed $1 46@1 50. Barley and Malt nothing doing.

MARRIED,

On the 25th ult., by Rev. J. K. Bricker, Mr. JOHN LEAFARD and Miss ELIZABETH SNYDER, both of Juniata tp.

On the 1st inst., by the same, Mr. JOHN H. BAKER, of Newberg, and Miss CATHARINE ANDERSON, of Penn tp.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. ANTHONY ANDERSON and Miss SARAH SNOWALTER, both of Penn tp.

On the 27th ult., by Peter Swoope, Esq., Mr. JONATHAN SAYER and Miss ELIZABETH QUARRY, both of Union tp.

DIED,

In Reading, on Sunday morning, Jan. 6th, 1861, Mrs. CATHARINE SPANG, in the 76th year of her age, mother of the editor of this paper.

At Hanging Rock, on the 18th ult., FRANK BELL, son of N. S. and Anna M. Given, aged 1 year, 10 months and 7 days. He was a sprightly, healthy child, and his parents cherished the hope that a long life awaited him. But how soon the fondest expectations are disappointed! In biting a stick of candy, he bursts a little artery, and bleeds his life away; he lingers for a few days; at length he sleeps, and his parents thinking that he sleeps so sweetly, he must be taking rest in sleep, and that he would do well, and soon be well; and so, after sleeping most of the night, as day began to dawn, he wakes and asks Pa for a drink; again he seems to sleep; but he breathes shorter and shorter until without a struggle, the spirit leaves the body, to go to its heavenly home. G.

H. T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

LAST NOTICE.—All who have unsettled accounts with me of six months standing or longer, are earnestly requested to call and settle up and save costs. I must have money or quit business. LEVI WESTBROOK.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1861.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A regular annual meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, will be held in the Court House, on Wednesday evening, of the January Court, (16th.)
By order of the society.
R. MEDIVITT, Sec'y.
Jan. 2, 1861.

J. WEICHSELBAUM,
OPTICIAN AND OCULIST
FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Respectfully informs the citizens of HUNTINGDON and vicinity, that he has opened a ROOM at the Exchange Hotel, where he offers for sale

SPECTACLES,

OF EVERY VARIETY, SIZE AND QUALITY. A new invention of Spectacles, for distant or close reading, with gold, silver, steel, and tortoise-shell frames, and a new and improved assortment of perfocal and parabola ground flint Glasses, of his own manufacture.

He would particularly call the attention of the public, to his Spectacles for *NEAR SIGHTED PERSONS*, and for persons who have been operated upon for the cataract of the eye, and to his new kind of Glasses and Conservers of the sight, made of the best flint and azure Glasses.—Good Glasses may be known by their shape, exact centre, sharp and highly polished surface. The qualities are to be found in his Glasses.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

The very best BRAZILLIAN PEBBLE and MOUNTAIN CRYSTAL, so universally proved to be far superior to any other Glass. Also, MICROSCOPES, SPY AND QUIZZING GLASSES of every size and quality; TELESCOPES, MAGNIFYING AND OPERA GLASSES, with different powers, together with every variety of articles in the Optical line, not mentioned.

☞ OPTICAL, and other *Instruments and Glasses*, carefully repaired at short notice. He can always select Glasses to suit the vision of the person, as he sees them, upon the first trial.

☞ He will remain in this place during the Jan. Court, FIRST WEEK, and those in want of the above articles, will please give him a call.

☞ If called for, he will go to any respectable house where his services may be wanted.

☞ The very best EYE-WATER and the best Hunting Glasses always for sale. [Jan. 2, 1861.]

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. Fi. Fa. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY THE 14TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All the defendant's right, title and interest, in 7 acres of land, more or less, situate in Shirley township, having thereon erected one stone house, two stories high 24 by 30 feet, one plank house, one-and-a-half stories high, 22 feet; two log houses, 18 by 30 feet, one frame house, three stories high, 25 by 42 feet, and one sawmill. Also, 34 acres of timber land situate in same township. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Hertzler.

ALSO—One lot of ground, situate in Scottsville, Huntingdon county, adjoining lot of Saml. L. Glasgow on the west, lot of Dampson's heirs on the south-east having thereon erected one frame store house. Also—one lot of ground in the same town, adjoining lot of A. S. Stephens on the east, and Danl. Heck on the west, having thereon erected a frame [illegible] house; one lot of ground [illegible] Hudson street, having thereon erected a two story frame house with a basement story, one frame shop and a frame stable. Also—100 acres of land, more or less, situate in Springfield township, adjoining lands of Jesse Rutter on the north, Jacob Baker on the south, Dutton Lane on the west, and land of deft. on the east, about 70 acres of which is cleared. Also—150 acres more or less, situate in Springfield township, adjoining land of deft. on the west, land of J. Booher on the north, land of Jacob Baker on the south, and Black's Log Mountain on the east, having thereon erected a two story house 20 by 24 feet, with a back wing 14 by 20 feet; one log and stone barn 20 by 56 feet, with other outbuildings, about 80 acres of which is cleared. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benedict Steckman.

ALSO—Defendant's right, title and interest in and to 180 acres of land, more or less, situate in Clay township, on the waters of Sideling Hill Creek, about 150 acres of which is cleared, and having thereon erected a frame house, log barn, and saw mill, with other improvements. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Matthew Corbin.

ALSO—One lot of ground, situate in Carbon township, in the town of Dudley, having thereon erected a plank house, two stories high, stone basement, about 18 by 40 feet, with a back wing two stories high, about 14 by 20 feet all well finished, painted brown, a frame stable about 18 by 20 feet, and other outbuildings. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David S Berkstresser, trading under the firm of David S. Berkstresser & Co.

ALSO—All defendant's right, title and interest in and to all that certain tract of land warranted in the name of Joseph Funk, situate in Cromwell township, containing 237 acres, more or less, being *patented* land, and bounded on the north and east by lands of Simon Gratz, on the south by lands of Enos McMullin, and west by Hileman and others, and has thereon erected a log barn and other outbuildings; and about 100 acres, more or less, cleared. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. Henry Bell.

ALSO—Two lots of ground, situate in the addition of Broad Top City, being No. 13 and 14, fronting on Broad street 40 feet, and 60 feet on Spruce street, and 80 feet on Hazlet street, having thereon erected a frame house one-and-a-half stories high. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Ketzman.

ALSO—327 acres of land, more or less, situate in Dublin township, bounded on the south by land of James Potts, on the west by land of Manson Bigans, on the north-west by land of Samuel Campbell, on the north by land of Powell Mull and Wm. Climans, about 75 acres cleared, having thereon erected one old log house, and one log house 18 by 22 feet, and one log barn 20 by 40 feet.—Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Matthias Long.

☞ All sales advertised for the *first day of the Court*, will be adjourned over until the following Wednesday, and deeds acknowledged on Wednesday of the second Court week. JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1861.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP. The firm heretofore existing under the name of Hardy & Smith, at Entriken, Huntingdon county, has been dissolved by mutual consent.—the books remaining in the hands of the undersigned, by whom the business will be continued as heretofore. CHARLES W. HARDY.
Entriken, Dec. 25, 1860.-4t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 16th day of January next, (1861,) to wit:

1. Geo. W. Pheasant, administrator of Michael Wright, late of Union township, dec'd.
2. John Scott, Esq., Guardian of Elizabeth and David Cotter, minor children of Philip Cotter, dec'd. Final account.
3. Abraham Brumbaugh, Administrator of Daniel Brumbaugh, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.
4. A. C. Blair and Michael Sharer, Executors of John Stunkard, late of Tell township, dec'd.
5. Abraham States, Esq., Guardian of Franklin Lang, a minor son of Patrick Lang, late of Walker township, dec'd.
6. John Dean, Guardian of Jacob, David and Eunice Catharine Shoenefelt, minor children of Frederick Shoenefelt, dec'd.
7. John Dean, Guardian of Arianne Shoenefelt, (now intermarried with George Chilcote,) a daughter of Frederick Shoenefelt, dec'd.
8. John Owens, Esq., Adm'r., de bonis non of Esther Cox, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd.
9. James Henderson, Adm'r. of Margaret Henderson, late of Tod township, dec'd.
10. David Clarkson, Trustee to sell the real estate of Robert Speer, late of the borough of Cassville, dec'd.
11. Jesse Hollingsworth and Henry Brewster, Executors of the Hon. John Brewster, late of Shirleysburg borough, dec'd. Partial account.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Register.
REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Dec. 19, 1860.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!! Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail. 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.
Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

TRIAL LIST FOR JANUARY TERM, 1861.

FIRST WEEK.

William Patton	vs	James Entriken, et al.
John Savage	vs	Matthew Truman.
Wm. Brewster	vs	John Jacobs.
Clement's heirs	vs	M. J. Martin, et al.
M. Wallace	vs	Wm. McCauley, et al.
S. L. Keene	vs	Wilson & Gursuch.
A. S. Harrison, for use	vs	Mary A. Shearer.
James Cordon	vs	Cresswell & Williams.

SECOND WEEK.

Saml. B. McFeaters	vs	Alexander Beers, et al.
Morrison Cove T. Co.	vs	Hacker & Co.
Joseph S. Reed	vs	The D. T. Imp't Co.
Same	vs	Semi Anthracite Co.
Moses Robison, for use	vs	William McClure.
Thornton Barnes	vs	Wise & Eby.
D. Houtz, assignee, &c.	vs	Samuel McIlherran.
Thos. M. Owens, admr.	vs	Augh Seeds.
Peter Vandevander	vs	Jno. McComb & J. Gayton.
Huntingdon County	vs	D. Brotherline.
Morris, Fasker & Co.	vs	Harrison & Mattorn.
William Crotsley	vs	Martin & Watts.
Thomas Weston, Jr.	vs	Thomas Weston.
Peter Vandevander	vs	J. McComb & J. Gayton.
Comm'th for Cypher	vs	John B. Weaver.
Jas. Bricker, for use	vs	Mary E. Green's, admr.
James Dean	vs	Jane E. Hay.
Magdalene Stohler's Ex'r	vs	D. Mountain's admr.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, praying the said Court to grant them license to keep inns or taverns in their respective boroughs, townships and villages in the county of Huntingdon, and that said petitions will be presented to the said Court on Wednesday, the 16th day of January next, for consideration, &c., when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper, viz:

John M. Early, Mount Union.
Adam Zeigler, Marklesburg.
John Kurtz, Alexandria.

WM. C. WAGONER, Clerk.
Dec. 19. 1860.-3t.*

WE WAGS AND FALSTAFF CLOCKS, Just received and for sale cheap. Also, a large and splendid assortment of the most FASHIONABLE JEWELRY, direct from the East. Call and see the We Wags.
SWARTZ & McCABE,
Huntingdon, Dec. 19, 1860.-6t.*

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!! James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large *variety also of*

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—[Estate of John White, Deceased.] Letters of Administration upon the Estate of John White, late of Huntingdon borough, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MARY WHITE.
Administratrix.
Nov. 21, 1860.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 24th day of November, A. D. 1860, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and John Long his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a *Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions*, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 14th day) of January next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 19th of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and the 84th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 24th day of November, 1860, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 21st day) of January, A. D. 1861, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 19th of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and the 84th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Dec. 17, 1860.

A RARE CHANCE.—The subscriber offers at private sale his farm in Shirley township, on the road leading from Petersburg to Shirleysburg, about 4 miles from the former place, containing 150 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, the balance well timbered. The improvements are a two-story log house, log barn, and other outbuildings. There is a never-failing spring of water at the door, and a young orchard of choice fruit trees. Any person wishing to purchase a good farm, will do well to call and examine the premises before purchasing elsewhere. Terms made easy. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply to the subscriber residing on the premises.

JOHN MOORE.
Dec. 19, 1860.-3t.

NEW CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE. J. A. HANIGAR, A practical tobacconist, has opened a new TOBACCO STORE AND CIGAR MANUFACTORY, on Allegheny St., one door west of the Broad Top Railroad Office, where he has on hand a large assortment of prime Cigars and Tobacco, which he will sell either by wholesale or retail. Storekeepers, shop-keepers, and all others who deal in the weed should call. His prices are low. Call and see.
Huntingdon, Nov. 7, 1860.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—[Estate of James Hemphill, Dec'd.] Letters of administration with the Will annexed, on the estate of James Hemphill, late of Huntingdon borough, dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. MARTHA CARMON,
Huntingdon, Dec. 5, 1860.-6t. Administratrix.

THE ROOT AND HERB DOCTOR
FROM PHILADELPHIA,
Who has had 30 Years Constant Practice,
CAN BE CONSULTED AT MR. MILLER'S HOTEL,

In Huntingdon, on the 14th day of January. Also on the 13th day of February next, and one day in every month for one year from his commencement, of which notice will be given.

He treats all diseases that flesh is heir to. He invites all females who may be suffering with diseases peculiar to their sex, to call and examine his new mode of treatment, as thousands have been restored to health who have been abandoned by others. He is in possession of perfect instruments for sounding the lungs and chest and is therefore able to determine the exact condition of the vital organs—consequently can treat such complaints with greater safety and certainty than it is possible for those who guess at the disease and experiment for its cure. He believes that for every malady, there is found in our soil a sure and never-failing remedy.

☞ Patients can receive treatment for $5 per month, except in cases of Cancers and Tumors, they vary from $10 to $100. Examination free.

N. B.—See Handbills.

Dec. 19, 1860. DR. W. LEVINGSTON.

ROHRER'S
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ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR,

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all *classes of business* men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it: in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract, multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all other Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works in the hands of the teacher in the school room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone and Stone work, of grain and grain bins, of coal and coal bins, of wood, of solids, of liquids, of circular, square or irregular vessels, of cisterns and vats, of roofing, of plasterer's, painter's, glazier's, paver's, plumber's, paper hanger's and upholsterers' work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchange, of the decimal system, of reduction and its extended application to business, of simple and compound interest, and their entire application to *business transactions, with the laws* and usages governing the same, together with numerous commercial forms—of legal tender, of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payment and of partnership accounts, of assessment of taxes, of weights and measures, of square and cubic measure, of the square root and its application to business of surfaces, of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

IT IS JUST THE BOOK FOR THE

Farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the artizan, or the professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the lawyer, the justice of the peace, the conveyancer, and real estate broker, to the assessor, the banker, the clerk, to the civil engineer and the surveyor, to the carpenter and bricklayer, to the stonemason and the plasterer, to the paper hanger and upholsterer, to the paver and the tiler, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

☞ Price, 50 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.
Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

SEVEN YEARS! The seven years of unrivalled success attending the "COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION," have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the country.

Under the auspices of this popular institution, over *three hundred thousand homes* have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables, the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION,

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30 x 38 inches, entitled,

"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS."

2d.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine, "THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL."

3d.—Four admissions, during the season, to

"THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, 548 BROADWAY, NEW YORK."

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over

FIVE HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL WORKS OF ART!

comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled, "*Falstaff Mustering his Recruits*," is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in *fine line and stipple*, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30x38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

The *Art Journal* is too well

The Declaration of Independence of South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 21. 1860.

The following is the "*Declaration of the causes which justify the secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union*" as reported by the committee appointed to prepare an address to the Southern States:

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

"The State of South Carolina, having determined to resume a separate and equal place among nations, deems it due to herself, the remaining United States of America, and the nations of the world, that she should declare the causes which led to the act.

"In 1765, that portion of the British Empire embracing Great Britain undertook to make laws for the government of the American Colonies. A struggle for the right of self-government ensued, which resulted, on the Fourth of July, 1776, in a declaration by the Colonies that they are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; and that as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all things which independent States ought to do. They further solemnly declared, whenever any form of government becomes destructive to the ends for which it was established, the right of the people to alter and abolish it, and institute a new government. Deeming that the Government of Great Britain had become destructive of these ends, they declared the colonies free, and absolved themselves from all allegiance to the British Crown, and the political connection between them and Great Britain was totally dissolved."

The declaration then sets forth the administration of the Government as formed by the colonies. It gives the treaty of September 3d, 1783, and continues:

"The right of a State to govern itself and the right of the people to abolish a government when it becomes destructive of the ends for which it was instituted, was the reason for which the colonies separated from the mother country and became free, sovereign, and independent States. The parties amending the Constitution on the 17th of December 1787 were the several sovereign States. On May 23d 1788, South Carolina, by a Convention of her people, assented to the amended Constitution of the United States.—The mode of the formation of the government subjects it to the law of compact."

The Declaration maintains that the failure of one of the contracting parties releases the other. Fifteen States have deliberately refused for years to fulfil their constitutional obligations.—The committee refer to their own statements for proof. The fourth article of the Constitution is quoted.

The increased hostility at the North to the institution of slavery has led to the disregard of their obligations, and to the General Government ceased to effect the objects of the Constitution.

The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts Connecticut, Rhode Island New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, have enacted laws which either nullify or render useless the attempts to execute the ... In many of these ... from the service or labor claimed. In none of them has the State Government complied with the stipulation made in the Constitution.

The committee quote the preamble of the Constitution, and say these ends it endeavored to accomplish by a Federal Government in which each State was recognized as an equal. The right of property in slaves was recognized by giving free persons distinct and political rights; by giving them the right to represent, and burdening them with direct taxes for three-fifths of the slaves for twenty years; and by stipulating for the rendition of fugitives from labor.

The ends for which this Government was instituted have been defeated, and the Government itself made destructive by the action of the non slaveholding States. Those States have assumed the right of deciding the propriety of our domestic institutions have denied our rights to the property established in fifteen States, and recognized by the Constitution.

They have denounced slavery as a sinful institution; have permitted the open establishment of societies, whose avowed object is to disturb the peace and property of the citizens of other States. They have encouraged and assisted thousands of our slaves to leave their homes, and those who remain have been incited by emissaries, books and pictures, to servile insurrection.

For twenty-five years has this agitation been steadily increasing, until it has secured the power of the common Government.

Observing the forms of the Constitution, a sectional party has found within that article establishing the Executive Department the means of subverting the Constitution itself. A geographical line has been drawn across the Union, and all the States north of that line united in the election of a man to the high office of President of the United States whose opinions and purposes are hostile to slavery.

He is to be entrusted with the administration of the common Government because he declared that the Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free, and that the public mind must rest in the belief that slavery is in the course of ultimate extinction.

This sectional combination for the subversion of the Constitution has been aided in certain States by elevating to citizenship persons who, by the supreme law of the land, are incapable of becoming citizens, and their votes used to inaugurate a new policy hostile to the South and destructive to its peace and safety.

On the 4th of March next, this party will take possession of the Government. It has announced that the South shall be excluded from the common territory; that the judicial tribunals shall be made sectional; that war must be waged against slavery until it shall cease throughout the United States.

The guarantees of the Constitution will then no longer exist. The equal rights of the States will be lost. The slaveholding States will no longer have the power of self-government or self-protection, and the Federal Government will have become their enemy. Sectional interests and animosity will deepen the irritation, and all hope of remedy is rendered vain by the fact that public opinion in the North has invested a great political error with the sanctions of a more erroneous religious belief.

We therefore, the people of South Carolina, by our delegates, in Convention assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, have solemnly declared that the Union heretofore existing between this State and the other States of North America is dissolved; and that the State of South Carolina has resumed its position among the nations of the world as a free, sovereign, and independent State, with full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors.

A SINGULAR CASE.—We recently heard a remarkable and touching story of a little boy, the son of a gentleman in an adjoining county. His age is 12 or 13. He is an interesting and promising lad. One day during the past winter, he failed to rise in the morning as early as usual. At length his father went into the room where he lay, and asked him why he did not get up? He said it seemed dark yet, and he was waiting for daylight. His father retired, but as the boy did not make his appearance for some time, he again returned, and said a second time, "My son, why don't you get up?"

He replied—"Father is it daylight?"

"Yes, long ago."

"Then father," the little fellow sadly said, "I am blind."

And so it was. His sight was gone.

In a short time his father took him to Nashville, to get the benefit of the medical profession there, but none of the physicians could do anything for him, and happily made no experiments on his eyes. Some ladies in a family of his father's acquaintance sought to cheer him in his affliction, and one night proposed to take him to the opera, that he might hear the music and singing. He went and was delighted. In the course of the performance, all at once he leaped up, threw his arms around his father's neck and screamed with ecstacy, "O father, I can see! I can see!" His sight had instantly returned. And since then he has retained it in full vigor, except that under excitement there is sometimes a transient dimness of vision. The case is one of a remarkable and singular character.—*Pres. Witness.*

COURT AFFAIRS---JAN. TERM 1861

GRAND JURORS.

James Carothers, farmer, Morris.
Peter Dell, farmer, Cass.
James P. Davis, carpenter, Jackson.
Joseph Dysart, farmer, Franklin.
Joseph Gibboney, farmer, Barree.
Michael Garner, farmer, Penn.
George Hazard, farmer, Union.
Robert Huey, farmer, Jackson.
Samuel Hetrick, farmer, Henderson.
Samuel Isenberg, carpenter, Alexandria.
John Jones, farmer, Tell.
Henry Kennedy, J. P., Alexandria.
Adam Lefferd, farmer, Porter.
John [illegible] Male farmer Brady.
W. E. McMurtrie, gentleman, Huntingdon.
George McCrum, Sr., farmer, Barree.
Isaac Peightal, farmer, Penn.
William Pheasant, farmer, Union.
James J. Robison, foreman, Shirley.
John Simpson, laborer, Warriorsmark.
John Waddle, farmer, Brady.
Robert Wilson, mill wright, Jackson.
Samuel Watson, laborer, Warriorsmark.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

James C. Brewster, merchant, Clay.
John Clabaugh, laborer, Walker.
Benjn. Cornelius, plasterer, Springfield.
Henry C. Cremer, farmer, Springfield.
James Cree, merchant, Dublin.
Hugh Cunningham, farmer, Porter.
Charles Dull, farmer, Barree.
William Dean, farmer, Penn.
Darius Doyle, farmer, Clay.
John Eby, farmer, Shirley.
George Eby, farmer, Brady.
Abraham Elias, farmer, Tod.
Abraham S. Etnier, merchant, Shirley.
W. H. Flenner, teacher, Henderson.
David Foster, farmer, Oneida.
Geo. M. Green, J. P. Cass.
John B. Given, contractor, Huntingdon,
Samuel B. Grossman, merchant, Jackson.
J. S. Griffith, M. D. Huntingdon.
Adam Hoffman, chairmaker, Walker
John Hayett, farmer, Porter.
Abraham Harnish, farmer, Morris.
Josiah Horton, farmer, Tod.
William Lloyd, gunsmith, Franklin.
Henry Mateer, plasterer, Brady.
Alexander Magee, farmer, Tell.
Abraham Myerly, farmer, Brady.
John Myerly, farmer, Union.
John A. Nash, printer, Huntingdon.
Isaac Oaterkirk, farmer. Brady.
Levi Pheasant, farmer, Union.
Daniel Price, farmer, Clay.
Samuel Peightal farmer, Henderson.
John Robb, farmer, Walker.
Jacob Rider, carpenter, Warriorsmark.
William Herbert, farmer, Tell.
Alexander Stewart, farmer, Warriorsmark.
William Shaw, shoemaker. Alexander.
Solomon Stever, farmer, West.
Mahlon Stryker, farmer, West.
Jos. D. Stackhouse, farmer, Brady.
Samuel S. Secrist, farmer, Brady.
George Smith, farmer, Cass.
David Tussey, farmer, Porter.
Ephraim Thompson, farmer, Porter.
Daniel Weight, farmer, Cass.
John S. Weston, farmer, Brady.
John White, merchant, Huntingdon.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

John Addleman, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Robert K. Allison, farmer, Brady.
Philip Bourlough, farmer, Porter.
John Beavor, farmer, Hopewell.
James Coulter, farmer, Hopewell.
Henry Cornpropst, farmer, Barree.
Andrew Chaney, farmer, Barree.
Wm. L. Cunningham, J. P. Clay.
Joseph Diggins, farmer, Carbon.
John C. Davis, farmer, Oneida.
Reuben Duff, farmer, Barree.
Joseph Duff, farmer, Jackson.
Abraham Grubb, mechanic, Walker.
John Householder, J. P. Penn.
E. B. Hessong, potter, Cassville.
Henry Hudson, farmer, Clay.
John Henderson, farmer, West.
Solomon Houck, J. P., Tod.
William Hildebrand, farmer, Shirley.
John McClain, farmer, Carbon.
Jacob Miller, farmer, Oneida.
Thomas McGarvey, butcher, Shirleysburg.
J. Adison Moore, merchant, Carbon.
Joseph Morrison, inkeeper, Carbon.
Alexander Neely, farmer, Dublin.
Joseph Norris, farmer, Penn.
Calvin Patterson, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Joseph Powell, farmer, West.
John Rhodes, farmer, Henderson.
Lewis Smawley, farmer, Shirley.
James Stewart, Jr., farmer, Jackson.
Henry W. Swoope, farmer, Porter.
David Thompson, farmer, Henderson.
Henry S. Wharton, agent, Huntingdon.
George Wilson, farmer, West.
John M. Wallace, Carpenter, Clay.

LADIES' ONE PRICE FANCY FUR STORE!

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 Arch St., between 7th & 8th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
(Late of 818 Market St.)
Importer,
Manufacturer of and
Dealer in all kinds of
FANCY FURS.

Having removed to my New Store, 718 Arch St., and being now engaged entirely in the manufacture and sale of *Fancy Furs*, which, in accordance with the "*One Price Principle*," I have *marked* at the *lowest possible prices* consistent with a reasonable profit, I would solicit a visit from those in want of Furs for either ladies' or childrens' wear, and an inspection of my selection of those goods, satisfied, as I am, of my ability to please in every desired essential.

☞ Persons at a distance, who may find it inconvenient to call personally, need only name the article they wish, together with the price, and instructions for sending, and forward the order to my address—money accompanying—to insure a satisfatory compliance with their wishes.

August 22, 1860.-5m.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN HUNTINGDON.

MRS. L. A. HAMER,

Respectfully informs the ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity, that she has opened a Millinery store on Hill street, one door west of Dr. Dorsey's residence, where may be found every article in her line of business, such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Blonde, Collars, Under Sleeves, Veils, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods.

The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine her stock.

Ladies, dresses of all kinds made in the best and most fashionable style.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.-6m.

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits* in *cash*, are better than *roaring eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce everybody to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

2,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!

NEW GOODS FOR FALL and WINTER.

BENJ. JACOBS Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

DON'T FORGET,

THE NEW STORE.

Have just received another stock of new goods, such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C., in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.

Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

HAINES BROS.' OVERSTRUNG GRAND ACTION

PIANO FORTES,

Celebrated for superior quality of TONE and elegance and beauty of finish. These Pianos have always taken the *FIRST PREMIUM* when placed in competition with other makers. CHALLENGE ALL COMPETITION. A splendid assortment of LOUIS XIV and plainer styles always on hand. Also Second-hand Pianos and PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELODEONS from $45 to $250.

☞ Every Instrument warranted.

GEO. L. WALKER'S
Piano and Melodeon Depot,
S. E. Cor. 7th & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

July 25, 1860.-6m.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

NEW GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.,* and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, goto D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A fine stock of Ladies' Furs just received at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A large assortment of Nubias, Opera Caps, Sontags, suitable for ladies and children, by FISHER & SON.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FOR FALL and WINTER,
AT
D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpaccas, Plain and Figured Braize, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Lanella Cloth, De Baige, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW GOODS AGAIN.

THE PLACE TO CALL

IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A New Pocket Manual of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A New Pocket Manual of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A New Pocket Manual of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A New Pocket Manual of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A New Pocket Manual of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A New Pocket Manual of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A New Pocket Manual of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

H. ROMAN.

NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [Sept. 24, 1860.]

COME AGAIN!

ROBERT KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.-3m.

GREAT ARRIVAL
OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

M. GUTMAN & CO.,
M. GUTMAN & CO.,
M. GUTMAN & CO.,

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

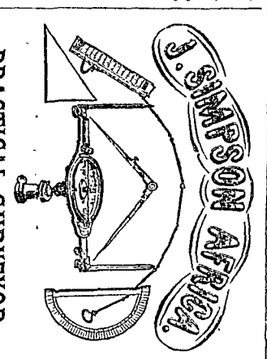
M. GUTMAN & CO.

Huntingdon, Sept. 4, 1860.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]



SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

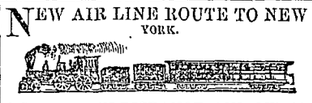
FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Song Book, No. 5,
The Dime Song Book, No. 6.
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

A CARD.—DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store. April 18, 1860-tf.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.



SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¾ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.30 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A M., arriving at New York at 4 30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Manch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. Line from New York or the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, and speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 5.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in same train. $2.75)

Fares: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.30

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catawissa, &c.

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 5.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

Fares: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

The Morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE,
General Agent.

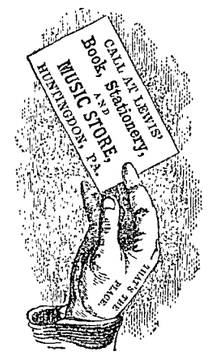
July 18, 1860.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—

ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shares to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.

R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860-1y.



"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1860.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's,
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—

J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by SAMUEL A. BROWN.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries. Confectionaries, &c., &c.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '56.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c.. Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c, Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing. Huntingdon. Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Leather, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D., *PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.*

Office, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 13, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA., NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

Dec. 28, 1859. T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*

JACKSON HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

R. ALLISON MILLER, *DENTIST,*

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES. A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

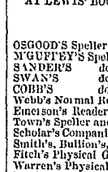
GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.



VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon. Oct. 20, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. ROTHROCK, WM. N. KIRBY.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4